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Bulletin
OF THE
National Tuberculosis Association

Vol. V APRIL, 1919 No. 7

Modern Health Crusade Number

Over Three Million Children Enrolled

More than 3,000,000 American school children from six to sixteen years of age have qualified as Crusaders through the official health chores. This is indicated by reports received from state tuberculosis associations, Crusader directors in their states. This number does not include enlistments in foreign countries to which the crusade has spread, like China, Corea, Canada, Cuba and France.

As the recruit must for at least two weeks perform health chores to which many American boys and girls are of foreign nationss) enlistment involves something like passing physical examinnation.

The *Des Moines Tribune* states: "The Crusade movement has boundless possibilities. It is safe to say that had we the wisdom to have seen its importance twenty years ago a much less percentage of our young men would have failed to make the army because of physical defects." The Crusade chores have been adopted for every elementary school in Des Moines, and one of the school principals, Miss Nellie Warren, has toured the state for the Iowa Tuberculosis Association, introducing the Crusade into rural and city schools.

Three hundred and ten thousand Texas children have become Modern Crusaders. In Minnesota 250,000 have been recruited. In Iowa 220,000 Crusaders; in Oklahoma, 175,000; in Oregon, 55,000; in Idaho, 24,557; in Utah, 32,000; in Kansas, 100,000; in Arkansas, 28,000; in Alabama, 56,000; in Wisconsin 197,000; in Pennsylvania, 150,000; in Maryland, 43,000; in South Carolina, 27,600; in District of Columbia, 15,000; in Rhode Island, 28,000; in New Hampshire, 5,000. There are Crusaders in every State in the Union.

Crusade Endorsed by Governors and Health Officials

The governors of Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota have commended the Modern Health Crusade to the schools by proclamation or letter. Governor Harding urges "on every Iowa teacher, parent and child the great importance of co-operation in this health-habit-forming movement."

Space permits the listing of only a fraction of the college presidents, state, city and county superintendents of education, and hygienists who endorse the Crusade. Pres. M. L. Burton of the University of Minnesota and Pres. H. N. MacCracken of Vassar College commend the movement in open letters. The Maryland superintendent of education writes:

"I have been giving some study to the work of the Modern Health Crusade directed by the Maryland Tuberculosis Association. It has been my privilege to observe from day to day one boy who has joined in the movement. I am very much pleased with the effect and I most heartily endorse the work.

"We are controlled more by the habits that we form in youth than by the knowledge that we acquire. The work of the Crusade is practical and wholesome, and any child cannot help being benefited by joining it."

A. W. Blanton, Texas superintendent, wrote to the teachers throughout the state: "In view of the alarming health conditions of the past few months, I feel it important that every teacher in the state should aid in the plans of the Junior Red Cross and the Texas Public Health Association in the organization of the Modern Health Crusade. In this warfare against disease none of us can afford to be 'slackers.'"

Among the states that have endorsed Crusade through their superintendents

(*Continued on page 2*)

What is the Modern Health Crusade? — *An Epitome*

The Modern Health Crusade is a system of health education being introduced into thousands of elementary schools, a movement in which nearly three million American school children, qualified as Crusaders by the daily practice of health chores, are participating.

Its purpose is the formation of good health habits, the enlistment of children in community service, and the control of preventable disease.

Its success is due to the interest in health aroused in children by introducing the elements of play and romance into the practice of hygiene, and by a definite program with tangible rewards. It dramatizes personal health.

The child who does seventy-five per cent. of the Crusader's health chores for two, five, ten and fifteen weeks becomes successively a page, squire, knight and knight banneret in health chivalry. Classes and schools as well as individual children may compete in health tournaments. (For explanation, write to the anti-tuberculosis association for your State for record of health chores, Crusader's manual and "Field of the Cloth of Gold." If you do not know that address, write to the National Tuberculosis Association.)

Every elementary school teacher in the country can adopt the Crusade for her pupils. It is largely a home-work proposition for children and parents. The teacher may use all or part of the prescribed program.

The Crusade is a system of education and not an organization. Every school in the country is invited to apply the system. Organization is provided to maintain standards, to foster competition and to hold out to the child membership in a modern health crusade at once local, State and national in scope.

The National Tuberculosis Association and its forty-eight affiliated State associations are the national and State leaders in the Crusade and general distributors of M. H. C. supplies. The local anti-tuberculosis societies and the junior divisions of Red Cross chapters assist the schools in Crusade work. They provide supplies when possible, but in view of the limited means of these organizations, an increasing number of schools are purchasing the supplies for the same reason that they purchase textbooks in physiology, but at less expense than the latter.

An Illinois county superintendent of schools writes of a few weeks of Crusade work: "I regard the results superior to a year of physiology as ordinarily taught."

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Staff Changes

Miss Gladys E. Vaughan, who had been serving as Loan Service Secretary, has resigned from the staff of the National Association. She sailed April 8th for England for service with the overseas force of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. J. Dean Halliday has joined the staff as Loan Service Secretary. Under his direction this new department will be developed until the National Association will be in a position to offer "campaigns" either in complete outlines or in separate units pertaining to particular problems. Special emphasis will be laid on "service." Mr. Halliday, a former newspaperman, entered public health work in 1915 as chief of the Bureau of Public Health Education, Division of Health, Cleveland. In September, 1918, he went to Italy as Publicity Director for the American Red Cross tuberculosis unit to that country.

Crusade Endorsed by Governors

(*Continued from page* 1)

of schools are Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Junior Red Cross

The outworkings of the Crusade were observed at Des Moines by the assistant superintendent of schools, J. W. Studebaker. Subsequently the Junior Red Cross, of which Mr. Studebaker is National Director, became a leading agency, with generous contribution of service and means, in bringing the Crusade to the schools of the country. The Junior Red Cross has given invaluable cooperation to the national and state tuberculosis associations.

Hygienists have not been slow to recognize the usually practical appeal that the Crusade makes to the child. Professor Winslow of Yale and Professor Betts of Boston University have incorporated Modern Health Crusade material in their textbooks. The Missouri State Board of Health has issued a letter urging teachers and parents to participate in the Crusade work "to the limit of their ability."

Schools Adopt the Crusade

The Modern Health Crusade has become a part of the school program in thousands of schools, both rural and urban. Among the larger cities where the Crusade has been adopted by all or part of the elementary schools are: Baltimore, Birmingham, Cleveland, Dallas, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Providence, Portland (Ore.), Seattle and Washington. The Crusade system is being taught to coming teachers in the normal schools of some states. While intended for elementary grades, the Crusade has been taken up by a number of high schools. It has caused innovations in the curricula of both parochial and private schools. A Wisconsin school, much to the relief of certain pupils, substituted the keeping of health chore records for tests and finals in the physiology classes.

Parochial Schools

Rt. Rev. M. J. Gallagher, bishop-elect of Detroit and Administrator of Grand Rapids, writes: "Having observed the work of the Modern Health Crusade in our parochial schools, I believe that it is a valuable method of teaching the children personal hygiene. I take pleasure in recommending it to other schools. The literature used and the methods of handling the work as promoted by the National Tuberculosis Association and its representatives are in my opinion worthy of highest endorsement."

Oklahoma Observations

D. P. Trent, school superintendent of Cleveland, Okla., writes regarding the Crusade: "During the past two years I have had occasion to go before the pupils of the various grades with a number of propositions in connection with war work, but I have never secured the hearty response that I have found in this work. I have observed, and the teachers have mentioned, a decided change in the appearance of the children. I frequently have children come to me on the playground, in the buildings or on the street and show me their hands, and sometimes have me examine their necks and ears. I consider it one of the greatest and most important works that we in the schools can do."

Supt. M. H. Shepard of Chickasha, Okla., writes: "Any superintendent that misses the opportunity of putting this work into effect misses the golden opportunity of his life to do something for humanity."

Eductor Educated

J. D. Williams, an Alabama school superintendent, writes: "It is to make a great confession that I write at this time. When the teachers were asked to take up the Crusade I said to myself, 'Please let us rest a bit and put on the regular school work in such a way as we have not been able to do for two years.' When the literature came I accepted it reluctantly and left it alone for two days, when a teacher came to ask about it. Then in a half-hearted way I presented the matter at the teachers' meeting. Fortunately the teachers felt more kindly toward the movement and some enthusiasm developed.

"The subject was presented to the pupils the next day. Imagine my surprise when I reached home and found my own two children as enthusiastic as they had ever been over Christmas! Very difficult problems had been wonderfully simplified for us. The commonplace washcloth and toothbrush had acquired dignity and occupied an important place. Nor is this all. Mothers stopped me in the street to thank me for making it so easy for them to keep their children clean and for getting them to form good habits that had seemed almost impossible before.

"In my opinion this is about the best movement ever started. If we teachers work the plan for all it is worth we shall see far-reaching results."

"Flu" Flees

W. N. Andrews, school teacher at Prescott, Ark., writes: "We have been faithfully working in the Modern Health Crusade. I believe that this health work kept the influenza out of our school when the second epidemic came. We did not have a case in the community, while the schools nearest us were almost broken up on account of it. I urge every pupil who begins the work to make good so that he may be promoted; and as you know, they like to be promoted."

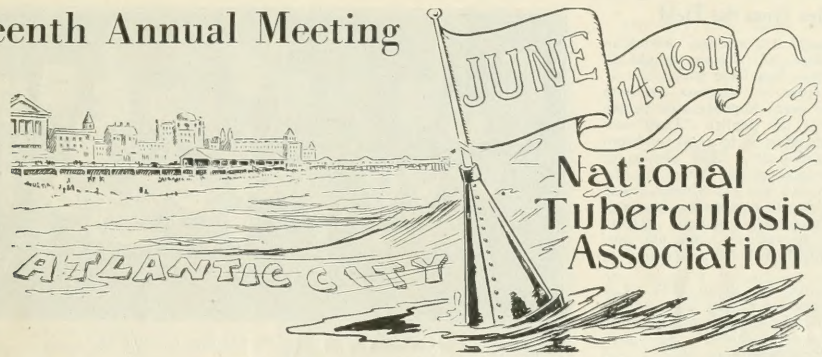
M. H. C. Flags

The National Association can supply pennant-shaped flags for Crusaders at two prices:

1. "Wool mixed" (mostly cotton), 12 x 24 inches, light blue color, inscribed with the double-barred cross and "Modern Health Crusaders" in red oil paint, 30c. each, postpaid, or 25c. each for five or more, transportation extra.

2. All-wool pennants, 15 x 36 inches, in red and white, as per illustration on the M. H. C. manual. Inscription the same as on the cheaper pennant, with woolen letters sewed on, $1.25 each. $1.30 postpaid.

Fifteenth Annual Meeting



General Order of Sessions

(NOTE:—*All sessions will be held at St. Paul's M. E. Church, cor. Ohio and Pacific Avenues, unless otherwise indicated.*)

Saturday, June 14th

10:00 Spring Meeting, American Sanatorium Association.
2:00 Registration opens at headquarters, St. Paul's M. E. Church.
2:30 Meeting Executive Committee, Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel.
3:15 Meeting Board of Directors, Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel.
4:30 General Meeting.
8:00 General Meeting, under auspices National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries, Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel.

Monday, June 16th

9:00 Meeting of Clinical Section.
9:00 Meeting of Sociological Section.
2:15 Meeting of Pathological Section.
2:15 Meeting of Sociological Section.
4:30 Modern Health Crusader Round Table.
8:15 Meeting of Advisory Council.

Tuesday, June 17th

9:00 Meeting of Clinical Section.
9:00 Meeting of Pathological Section.
9:00 Meeting of Sociological Section.
12:00 General Meeting.
12:30 Red Cross Seal Campaign Luncheon.
2:30 Nursing Section.

Preliminary Program

(Subject to change)

General Meetings

Saturday, June 14th, 4:30 P. M.

Address of the President.....David R. Lyman, M.D.
Report of the Executive Office.....Charles J. Hatfield, M.D.

Preliminary business of the Association, and nomination of directors.

Saturday, June 14th, 8:00 P. M.

Annual meeting National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries, Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel. The meeting will be in the nature of a general session, open to the public. *Topic for discussion:*

What is the Future of the Tuberculosis Movement; Shall It Remain Specialized or Merge with Other Health Agencies?

Tuesday, June 17th, 12:00 M.

Reports of committees.

Advisory Council

Monday, June 16th, 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Hoyt E. Dearholt, Milwaukee, Wis., Chairman.
National Health Program, Dr. John R. Commons, Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

(*Continued on page* 10)

Cincinnati Conference Decides on $6,000,000 Seal Sale for 1919

Intensive Methods to Follow Early Organization

A Six-Million-Dollar Seal Sale for 1919! This was the decision reached at the national Red Cross Christmas Seal Sale conference held March 21st, in Cincinnati, a conference marked by more enthusiasm and animation than ever before displayed at similar meetings preliminary to the seal sale.

Although the sale of 600,000,000 seals was the official decision of the conference, this was understood by all present to be merely a minimum figure, a basis upon which to build a country-wide campaign, the vastness and vigor of which it is hoped will outdo all past efforts.

In view of the proportions of the campaign projected as necessary to meet the after-war problems and responsibilities, it was further agreed that an intensive drive of the personal solicitation type is needed, this, when thought necessary, to be reinforced by mail sales.

That the necessary national impetus be given to the coming campaign an advertising and publicity service program of special magnitude was outlined by the National Association. In connection with these plans it was also definitely announced that again, through agreement with the American Red Cross, the use of the Red Cross on seals and advertising matter would be permitted.

The delegates represented twenty-three widely scattered states: New Mexico, New Hampshire, Texas, Massachusetts, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, New York, Alabama, Nebraska, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Tennessee, Arkansas, New Jersey and Missouri.

As the exceptionally broad plans of the American Red Cross for future

(*Continued on page* 11)

Smiles From the Field

"The Crusade is a wonder," writes an Oklahoma principal. "It has taught all of my boys that they have wrists."

Reports from a Virginia training school show great improvement in the appearance of the pupils. "They now vie with each other as to good condition of hands, nails, etc. They are eager to report crosses gained by doing the chores. We find that this simple device is accomplishing so easily what has been well-nigh impossible, namely, getting 'that big boy' to wash his hands and face and brush his hair before reporting at school."

A Minnesota schoolman tells of a class of eleven, of whom ten used tea or coffee when the Crusade hit the town. Now all have abandoned the habit. Only two of the same class slept in well ventilated rooms; now all throw the windows high at night.

In New Mexico, Mr. John Tombs reports a Pueblo Indian boy who removed a window from his home that he might get the mark for Chore 8. He also bathed in the almost icy river in order to get the two baths prescribed.

"I am glad to say," writes Miss Amber Ryan of Midvale, Idaho, "that every child in my school is trying to live up to the Crusade health rules. We have a warm lunch and it is really amusing to see all the children washing before it is served. Our county superintendent is telling all the teachers what a wonder it has worked in my school. Many mothers tell me how pleased they are with the work, and many of the little children not in school are doing the chores."

Miss Katherine Henricle, field secretary of the Florida Anti-Tuberculosis Association, says of the Crusade: "In my eighteen years of social work I have never been so fascinated or felt that I was doing something that so counted and would last." Recently she received the following letter from Mrs. Bow of Tavares, Fla:

"I am sure you will be interested in the progress of the Crusade in Lake County. It is an epidemic and as catching as the measles. I never saw such enthusiasm. It came to us at the psychological moment. For some time we had had health work in our schools, personal inspection in the morning, a health chart on the blackboard, red and gold stars for honors, etc., and the novelty had worn off. Now your health chore folders are putting the matter in a new light before the parents, and the whole thing seems more important when they realize that it is a national movement.

"It all seems so big to the kiddies; the certificate, the pins and, biggest of all, the honor of taking part in this crusade and making themselves fit citizens for this new world of ours. I met a little girl the other day and she exclaimed, 'Oh, Mrs. Bow! I've taken my ten breaths and I'm still a-breathing!' Two little boys had never slept with open windows and they were afraid to try to fill in the records for fear they could not make enough credits. I told them to take the folders home to their mother and ask her to let them keep the windows open that night, as I was sure that they would feel so much better the next morning that they would never sleep with them shut again. The following morning I met one of the boys, and without any word of greeting he said: 'She said we could, and we did!' So, for the first time in their lives those boys slept in the fresh air.

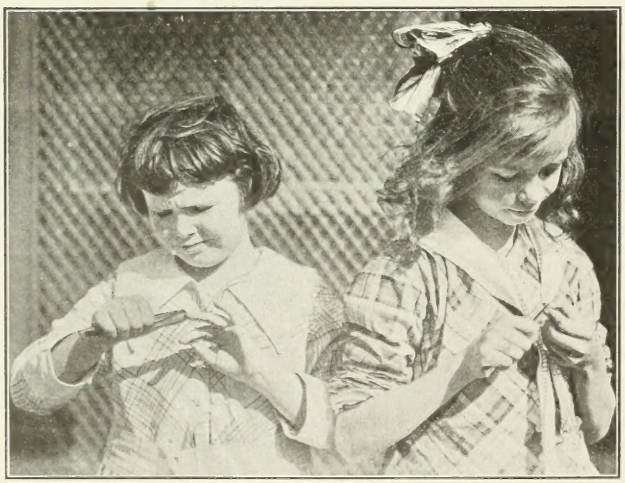
"One little six-year-old girl remained in bed all day one Saturday because her mother had taken her to an entertain-

MINNEAPOLIS CRUSADERS ON PARADE

19,335 Children Knighted

One of the attractions of the Northwest Automotive Exhibition held recently in Minneapolis was the afternoon and evening parade of Modern Health Crusaders, staged by the local Anti-Tuberculosis Committee. The standard-bearer was followed by eleven youngsters from public, private and parochial schools, each of whom represented one of the health chores which the Crusaders are pledged to perform. Emblems of these chores, in the form of gigantic toothbrushes, cakes of soap, nailbrushes, and indivadual drinking-cups, etc., were carried by the children, who, thanks to the generosity of merchants, were dressed in attractive khaki costumes. They wore "overseas" caps, and carried "silver" shields bearing the double-barred crimson cross which is the badge of those who wage war against the White Plague.

With all the dignity with which a war hero might receive his Croix de Guerre, exactly 26,335 grade school children stood "at attention" on Monday, March 31st ,as theywere decorated with little red, white and blue buttons—emblems of squirehood in the Health Tournament.



ONE OF THE "CHORE NO. 2" REQUIREMENTS

ment on Friday night and kept her up later than usual, and she was afraid that she would not get her ten hours in bed.

"These are only a few of the stories. Every day brings something new, as, for instance, the boy who has just passed his sixteenth birthday and wants an exception made so that he may be an official Modern Health Crusader. Think of that when you hear people say that this work with the children is not the greatest thing in the world."

Parents Praise Crusade

A New York district school superintendent writes: "The Crusade is going nicely. I have never taken up any work that has been so heartily received by the parents. Parents stop me on the street and call me on the 'phone to express their appreciation of the scheme."

An Anderson, Ind., business man testifies that the Crusade has cured his dyspepsia. He attributes the blessing to drinking plenty of water in accordance with his daughter's health chore circular.

In Jacksonville, Ill., the Modern Health Crusaders have issued an ultimatum to their parents that they also keep the chore records and are seeing to it that this is carried out. In some instances this is a hardship, but the parents are gaining and are loyally living up to the rules.

An Iowa parent wrote her child's teacher: "I want you to know that I consider this health chart one of the finest things out and a splendid habit former. We have tried to do these essentials ever since the children were born; but where the task of remembering used to rest on the mother, the children are now assuming the burden. My daughter's hardest point is Chore 3, keeping pencils and other objects out of the mouth."

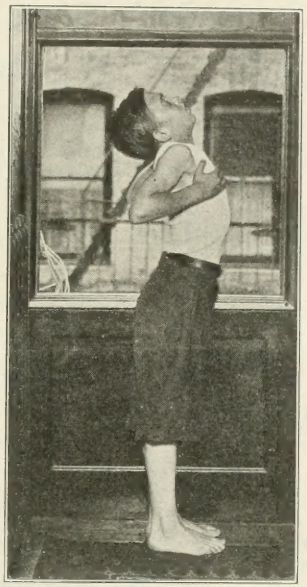
Toothbrush Famine

Runs on toothbrushes are reported from Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oklahoma. The Humboldt (Iowa) *Republican* declares: "There was a shortage on toothbrushes last week. There was not a toothbrush to be bought in any of the drugstores. Such news should indicate that our citizens are strong believers in keeping their teeth clean. But such is not altogether the case. The schools are putting on the Modern Health Crusade and the pupils have taken to it like ducks to water. It is a part of the Crusade to brush the teeth night and morning."

A Wisconsin superintendent writes: "I wish that I had been informed of this campaign long ago, so that I might have stocked up with toothbrushes, soap and nail files. The demand for these articles is now so heavy that I would be a wealthy man, had I been given a tip in time."

A little girl, toothless except for her eyeteeth, said: "Brushing my teef is the hardest chore for me. I've got a toof here, and I've got a toof there, and nothing at all between to scrub."

A schoolboy's father in Oklahoma City stated that his son used three cakes of soap a week. "And that's all right with me," he added. "His mother and I are delighted with the practical way health education in the schools is working out."



CHORE NO. 6 IS MOST IMPORTANT

Baltimore Campaign Successful

By M. L. Regus, Principal

The children of School No. 23 of Baltimore entered the Crusade contest on February 21, 1919, with enthusiastic zeal. Every class in the school has improved greatly in neatness and tidiness. Not only do the pupils come in with clean faces, but necks, ears and hands as well. They are not satisfied merely to look clean, but many boys who never wore collars and ties before now wear them every day. Their sisters, whose hair has heretofore been noticeably disheveled, now come with neat braids held in place by bows of ribbon.

But let us abandon generalities and cite a few incidents to illustrate the practical value of the campaign. One boy said that he had no toothbrush but could borrow his mother's. He now not only owns a brush but is the proud possessor of a set of clean teeth and a smile, the breadth of which bespeaks his happiness.

In a second grade class several children were so proud of their first toothbrushes that they brought them to school with their tooth paste. For the first time in their lives many children now carry handkerchiefs; and the rule to keep unclean things from the mouth and nose has helped many to keep their pencils from their mouths.

One boy when asked by his teacher why the block for the tenth chore (keeping cheerful) had not been checked for two days replied that he had not marked it because his mother had scolded him on those days for not washing his hands.

Dr. George Heller, President of the Baltimore Parents' and Teachers' Club, states that in his opinion the Crusade has endowed the pupils with practical suggestions which are of great benefit to them and invaluable to the community

Many parents have visited the school to inquire about the Crusade. Through this splendid cooperation, not only the children themselves, but big brothers and sisters and fathers and mothers are greatly benefited.

As for the teachers, let it be said that they are glad to engage in this noble work. In fact, the teachers' work has been lessened by the Crusade, for it is so much easier to teach a class of clean children and to mark papers written by clean little hands.

If adopted by all the schools of the city, the Crusade will make Baltimore a cleaner, healthier and happier place in which to live.

CHEERFULLY DOING "CHORE" NO. 5

"Crusaders' Song"

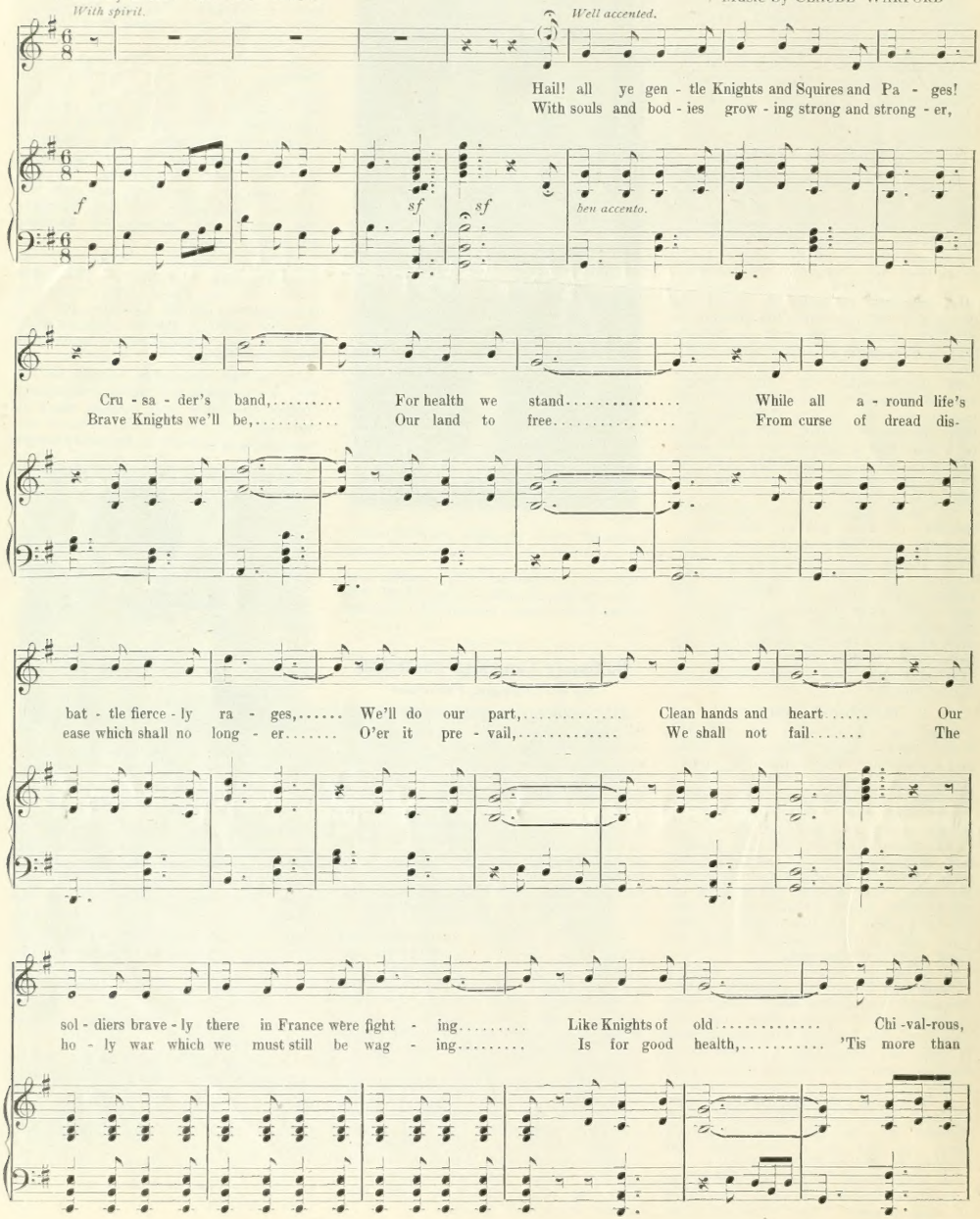
Copies of the "Crusaders' Song" on the two following pages will be furnished by the National Tuberculosis Association on heavy paper for the piano, provided orders warrant the edition. The cost, not including carriage, will be from $1.50 to $2.00 per hundred, according to the size of edition to be printed. On orders for 20 to 100 copies, the price will be 4 cents each, postpaid. Single copies or quantities of less than 20 will cost 10 cents each, postpaid.

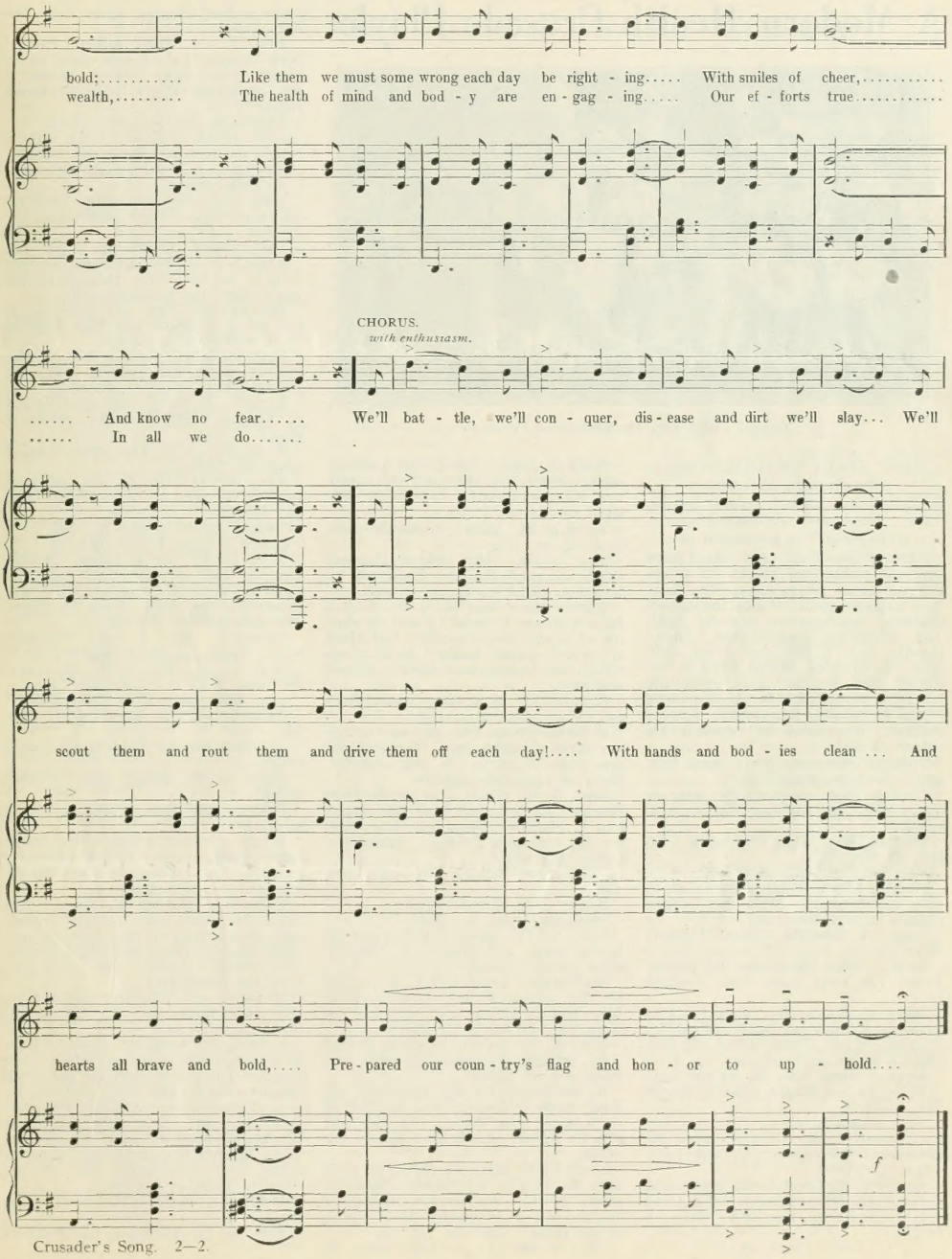
On the front and back covers will be printed the health rules or other Modern Health Crusade material and the words of two other Crusade songs to be sung to the tunes of "Onward Christian Soldiers" or "Dixie."

The "Crusaders' Song" may be sung to Denza's familiar college tune, "Funiculi, Funicula."

Crusader's Song

Words by EMILY NICHOLS HATCH

Music by CLAUDE WARFORD

With spirit.
Well accented.
Hail! all ye gen - tle Knights and Squires and Pa - ges!
With souls and bod - ies grow - ing strong and strong - er,
f
sf
sf
ben accento.
Cru - sa - der's band,..... For health we stand..... While all a - round life's
Brave Knights we'll be,..... Our land to free..... From curse of dread dis-
bat - tle fierce - ly ra - ges,..... We'll do our part,..... Clean hands and heart..... Our
ease which shall no long - er..... O'er it pre - vail,..... We shall not fail..... The
sol - diers brave - ly there in France were fight - ing..... Like Knights of old..... Chi -val-rous,
ho - ly war which we must still be wag - ing..... Is for good health,..... 'Tis more than


bold;..... Like them we must some wrong each day be right - ing..... With smiles of cheer,.....
wealth,..... The health of mind and bod - y are en - gag - ing..... Our ef - forts true.....
CHORUS.
with enthusiasm.
..... And know no fear..... We'll bat - tle, we'll con - quer, dis - ease and dirt we'll slay... We'll
..... In all we do.....
scout them and rout them and drive them off each day!.... With hands and bod - ies clean ... And
hearts all brave and bold,.... Pre - pared our coun - try's flag and hon - or to up - hold....
f

A Modern Health Crusade Playlet

IDAHO CHILDREN IN NEW HEALTH PLAY

KING GOOD HEALTH WINS

By Alberta Walker

Published in *National School Service*, Department of Interior

(*Reprinted by permission*)

Announcer. This play takes place near the castle Bad Health. You see the name over the gateway. The moat is a stagnant pool. Notice the closed, darkened windows—no air—no light. The gargoyles Stay-Awake, Dirty-Hands, and Gobble-Your-Food grin from the cornices. Weird birds of the species Bad Temper scold from the forest of Germs near by. In the castle dwells the monster Disease who devours children. Even now he demands his tribute. Hear!

Voice of Monster. More, more children! Send me more, I say!

(*Sad mothers creep on the stage in terror while pale children cling to their skirts.*)

Mother Dear. That voice again! So few are left us!

Voice of Monster. More! More!

Mother Mine. What shall we do to save the children? Must the Dragon Disease devour them all?

Voice of Monster. More! Hasten! More!

Little One. Sick am I, Mother Mine. The voice calls. Fain would I go.

Mother Mine. Nay, nay, my first born, thou canst not leave me so.

Other Pale Ones. Deny us not, Good Mothers, we must obey.

Mother Dear. Oh, oh, we are lost! Will no gallant knight come to succor us? Alas!

All. Alas! Alas!

(*A sound of horse's hoofs upon the pavement. Nearer, nearer, until—enter Squire Oxygen.*)

Sq. Oxygen. Good dames, methought I heard voices in distress. Is it true?

Mother Dear. Too true, alas, my lord!

Sq. O. Pray, what's amiss?

Mother Dear. Alack, our children needs must follow the voice of Disease into the dark castle. At his call they leave us. List!

Voice of M. More! Speed the coming! More!

Sq. O. Ha! The Dragon Disease! Weep not good mothers. Soon will he be vanquished. My master is nigh.

(*Blows three loud blasts to which a faint response is heard. Then the clatter of hoofs comes nearer. The clash of armor grows louder. Enter King Good Health with his knights, squires, and pages.*)

King G. H. How now, Squire Oxygen, what means this call?

Mother Dear. Oh, sir, see before you these miserable ones? Our children are taken from us by yon monster. Save, oh save the children!

King G. H. Hold! Not the Monster Disease? Ha! At last have we trapped him in his lair. Weep not, fair ones, we will save your children. Attend thy orders, my men!

(*The knights, squires and pages form a line.*)

King G. H. Sir Scrubwell.

Scrubwell. Ay, my lord!

King G. H. Gird on thy armor of bristle brush, and prepare to ope thy soap powder pouch.

Scrubwell. Truly will I, and make for the monster's ears. Loath will he be to feel my strong arm. And too, my King, until he howls for mercy!

King G. H. So do. Now, Knight of Bath, prepare thy towels of mail, for there is work ahead.

K. of Bath. By my soap-suds, oh, King, such a dousing will he get as no monster ever knew! His filth will lose its power, once I have him in my grasp.

King G. H. Squire Oxygen, go thou with my knight, Sir Chester Straightfellow. With thy window-stick-spear ope the lattices in yonder castle. Blow in the fresh! Blow out the foul!

Sir Chester. By my great chest, no monster shall survive while I do live to fight!

King G. H. Well spoken, friend! Now, Keeper of the Pearls, stand forth. Yours is a worthy calling. Where is thy paste-tube shield and thy brush spear?

Keeper of P. Here, my master!

King G. H. Keeper of the Pearls, attack yon monster, tooth and tooth!

Keeper of P. Faith, master, that will I do right willingly.

King G. H. Come forward, Sir Crystal Drinkwater. Is thy goblet full, my knight?

Drinkwater. Quite, my lord.

King G. H. Then, while thy brother knights do bind him, force thou the water down the monster's gullet.

Drinkwater. Yea, and when all in the goblet is drunk yon page Lend-a-Hand will bring me more.

Lend-a-Hand. Certain will I, Sir Crystal. Right many goblets will I fill for to kill the monster Disease.

King G. H. Good. Soft now, Knight of Knights, didst bring thy pouch of sand?

K. of Knights. Yea, good King, I await thy orders.

King G. H. Go to yon monster, sprinkle thy sand on his writhing form and repeat,

"Magic words beyond thy ken,
Hours of sleep I give thee ten."

King G. H. Little pages, Dimply-Laughter and Spick-and-Span, be ready when the monster is slain to coax sunshine into the castle, drain the moat, and make all neat and tidy.

Dimple-L. May I make the sunbeams dance for the babies, my lord?

King G. H. Yea, verily, my page. And now is all in readiness?

All. Full ready, King Good Health!

King G. H. My blessings on thee. Go!

(*Exit all but the King, mothers, and children.*)

Voice of M. More, more children I say!

(*All is still, then a great crash, a groan!*)

Voices Within. Brush his tough hide. Here, break I the monster's girdle of dirt. Take thou this splashing—and this—and this!

(*Gradually the uproar dies. Pages Spick and Span and Dimply-Laughter take their places at the gates of the castle blowing thrice upon their bugles. The Health Knights come forth battered but triumphant.*)

Mothers and Children. (*Falling on their knees to the knights.*) We bow to thee, our deliverers!

King G. H. Arise, my friends! Now is the time of great rejoicing. Yon monster Disease is slain by my noble knights. Spick and Span remove the coat of arms from the castle. Place instead one that reads, "The Abode of the Well." Mothers, train thy children to be knights like these; and this thy castle from henceforth, shall be the dwelling place of Content.

Mothers. Gladly will we obey, great King!

King G. H. Farewell, fair mothers all!

Accolade of the Modern Health Crusade

Ceremony for creating Knights and Knights Banneret, based on ritual originally followed by Dr. B. J. Lloyd, of the U. S. Public Health Service, for Crusader Knights in the State of Washington.*

The candidates are assembled in one room or in an open space out of doors.† If they represent more than one class (Crusade club) they should be grouped by classes. The schoolmates of the candidates may be assembled to witness the ceremony, but should be kept in a separate group.

The ceremony is conducted by the principal (league master) and teachers (crusade masters). The superintendent (grand master of the league) or any prominent adult elected an honorary Crusader, may take the place of the principal in the ceremony. One, two or three children from each class are chosen to receive the sword blows of the accolade for all the candidates. They should be the captain, lieutenant and herald, provided these officers have earned knighthood.

If there is but one school class or ungraded school, the teacher, in the absence of the principal, may take his part, while the chosen pupil (preferably captain) gives the responses for the Crusade master. If the number of candidates is small, the blows may be given to each one, and not to their representative.

Order of Ceremony

I. Singing of a Modern Health Crusade song.

II. The league master (principal) occupies the center of the stage. He carries a sword, real or wooden. If a sword cannot be obtained, a small American flag may be used. Between the league master and the candidates stand the crusade masters, each facing partly toward the league master and partly toward her group.

LEAGUE MASTER: Hail! Whom bring you here?

FIRST CRUSADE MASTER: True and loyal workers, sir; candidates for knighthood.

LEAGUE MASTER: And you, my sister, who are these who follow you with such good will?

SECOND CRUSADE MASTER: True and loyal workers, sir; candidates for knighthood.

(The league master makes similar inquiries of the other crusade masters, who reply in turn.)

LEAGUE MASTER, addressing the candidates: What is the quest which you will seek if created knights?

CRUSADE MASTERS in unison: Our quest is happiness, both for others and ourselves.

LEAGUE MASTER: In truth you are ambitious. Think you that so great a blessing may be easily obtained? Have you brought silver and gold to exchange for your precious boon?

FIRST CRUSADE MASTER: Nay, nay, sir. Silver and gold have we not. We know that happiness is not purchased with silver and gold.

LEAGUE MASTER: Well said, my sister. Having brought neither silver nor gold, perchance you bring pearls and rubies and other precious gems with which to purchase happiness.

SECOND CRUSADE MASTER: None such sir, do we bring, though gladly would we exchange all the riches we possess for lasting happiness.

LEAGUE MASTER: You have well said. What then have you with which you hope to obtain happiness?

FIRST CRUSADE MASTER: Three things we bring: clean bodies, clean minds and kind hearts.

LEAGUE MASTER to other crusade masters: And you?

OTHER CRUSADE MASTERS *in unison:* We bring the same, sir; clean bodies, clean minds and kind hearts.

LEAGUE MASTER: Now indeed I do perceive that you bring offerings more worthy than silver, gold or precious stones. A kind heart cannot live in the same body with a foul mind, nor can kind hearts and clean minds comfortably dwell in any but clean bodies. Squires, you are already on the way to happiness. Follow the straight and narrow path of Modern Health Crusaders, turning neither to the right nor to the left. Be on your guard against that demon of unhappiness,—Disease. If you will study his way and observe the Crusader's rules of health you will rob this demon of many of his terrors.

Tell me now, my sisters, are you satisfied that these candidates have each faithfully performed their health chores and kept their records for the time required for knighthood?

Crusade masters in turn: We are.

League master: 'Tis well, for honors can rightfully be given only to those who labor and of whose integrity there can be no doubt. Give heed, my true and loyal workers, and receive the investiture of the order.

The representatives of each group in turn come forward on signal by the league master and kneel on one knee or stand with bowed head before him. The league master then lightly taps each representative with the flat of his sword three times on the right shoulder.

League master: Squires of the Modern Health Crusade, by the authority of the (name of state) Legion of Modern Health Crusaders I do now create each one of you a Knight Crusader and invest you with the honors of the order. May you grow in the knowledge of health and be always found fighting our common enemy, Disease. I am confident that, just as when the Cid‡ was knighted, it is fitting to omit the "Awake, and sleep not in the affairs of knighthood," for you are soldiers alert in the battle against disease.

The crusade masters now come forward one at a time and receive from the league master the silver pins. The representatives return with them to their groups.

III. When the degree has been conferred upon the last group, all again sing a Modern Health Crusade song. The crusade masters afterward distribute the pins.

Knights Banneret

The ceremony for knights banneret is the same as for knights, with the following changes: The league master addresses the candidates as †Sir Knights" instead of "Squires." The sword blows are two, one on the right shoulder and one on the left.

To add to the occasion a Modern Health Crusade flag may be unfurled after the title has been conferred on the knights banneret. The league master summons them to come forward, saying, "Arise, Chevaliers of Health, to receive your standard." The flag is preferably square and of royal purple, in true form for the medieval knight banneret. The inscription, like "Modern Health Crusaders of School Five," may be made with letters in knighthood red.

If the flag rite is also added to the ceremony for knights it may be the pennon of the knight of old. Two triangular strips of knighthood red sewed pendant from the square field of a royal purple make a knight's pennon. This same flag may be used at the investiture of knights banneret. At the unfurling then, the pendants are to be ripped off, following classic usage, and a gold or purple fringe may be pinned in their place, thus indicating the advance of knights to knights banneret. Where flags are used to do honor to pages and squires, the correct colors are baby blue and corn yellow, respectively. The squire's flag is the pencel, a long narrow triangular pennant. All flags remain in the custody of the principal.

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* The ceremonial investiture of rank is highly desirable, both as a further reward to those who have earned the title and pin, and as an increased incentive for other children to qualify for the honor. If, however, no ceremony is conducted, the Crusaders who have met requirements in health chores become knights and knights banneret at once on the signing of their chore record folders by the crusade master (teacher. It is permissable to shorten this ceremony.

† The titles of the Crusade, including Knight, are conferred on girls and boys alike.

‡ "A title applied in Spanish literature to Ruy or Roderigo Diaz, Count of Bivar, a dauntless champion of the Christian religion and of the old Spanish monarchy against the Moors in the 11th century."

May Meeting for Crusade Clubs and School Classes

The monthy meeting subject listed in the manual for May, "What and how to eat and drink; regularity; weight; food protection; clean hands; typhoid fever," lends itself well to the M. H. C. requirement of *interesting* children. Graphic material in abundance is available. The food charts of the New York A. I. C. P. or the "Food Primer" giving the charts in miniature clinch food fundamentals in the mind. The National Association sells these at cost. An attractive booklet, "Food Facts," can be obtained free at Metropolitan Life Insurance Company offices.

Every class that has not begun weighing and measuring children monthly should introduce this method of checking up health at this especially appropriate meeting. The Bureau of Education, Washington, will furnish every teacher on request of her superintendent a classroom weight record chart and pamphlets on malnutrition and diet. The National Association has a free supply in single copies for its correspondents. With this material children are given a competitive interest, in true M. H. C. spirit, to reach standard weight. Crusaders should take up the slogan, "A scale in every school."

The Crusade master should explain that for growing children good food is ammunition in life's battle, and is ultimately far cheaper than poor food; that the foods most needed are milk, eggs, cereals, fruit, green vegetables and whole wheat bread and butter; that fried food, pickles, pastry, tea, coffee, too much meat and sweets should be avoided; that the diet should be so balanced as to supply all the needs of the body: that one should eat at regular hours and not between meals; and that whoever would have a good digestion must eat slowly and masticate his food thoroughly, not washing it down with liquids. The value of roughage foods to regulate elimination should be made plain. Relative food values and the importance of food protection in the market and in the home should be discussed.

In connection with such "filth diseases" as typhoid fever the significance of pure water and milk and the necessity of washing the hands not only before meals (chore 1) but before preparing food for the table should be taught. Give the reasons for chores 3, 4 and 9. Don't shrink from emphasizing failure to eliminate as a cause of disease.

The war-time zeal for gardening should be maintained, both for green food and for outdoor exercise—a double blessing for children. Success to the slogan of the U. S. School Garden Army, "A garden for every child and every child in a garden!" Teachers should apply to the National Association for the March 15th number of *National School Service* published by the Department of the Interior.

Fifteenth Annual Meeting

(*Continued from page 3*)

Title and speaker to be announced.

Title to be announced, Dr. Livingston Farrand, Chairman, Central Committee, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Pathological Section

Dr. H. J. Corper, New Haven, Chairman.
Dr. Lydia M. DeWitt, Chicago, Secretary.

Monday, June 16th, 2:15 P. M.

Etiological Studies in Tuberculosis, Dr. Lawrason Brown, S. A. Petroff and Dr. Pasquera, Trudeau Sanatorium, Trudeau, New York.

Experimental Studies on the Migration of Tubercle Bacilli in the Guinea Pig Body, Dr. Allen K. Krause, Kenneth Dows Laboratory, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The Changes in the Intra-pulmonary Lymphoid Tissue of the Rabbit's Lung, Induced by the Intravenous Inoculation of Acid Fast Bacilli, Dr. Allen K. Krause.

The Circulatory Relationships of Experimental Tubercle in the Rabbit's Lung, Dr. William Snow Miller, Kenneth Dows Laboratory, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The Immediate Localization of Tubercle Bacilli in the Rabbit's Lung after the Intravenous Inoculation, Drs. Allen K. Krause, William S. Miller, and Alva B. Craddock.

An Investigation on the Acid-Fastness of Tubercle Bacilli, Dr. Binzi Suyenaga, Department of Pathology, and the Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, University of Chicago.

The Mode of Growth of the Tubercle Bacillus on Fluid Mediums, Dr. Paul A. Lewis, the Henry Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

Further Observations of the Inhibition of Growth of the Tubercle Bacillus by Chemical Compounds, Dr. Paul A. Lewis.

The Continuous Injection Methods in the Treatment of Experimental Tuberculosis, Dr. Julian H. Lewis and Dr. Lydia M. DeWitt, Department of Pathology and the Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, University of Chicago.

Tuesday, June 17th, 9:00 A. M.

The Effect of Local Acute Inflammation upon Tuberculosis in the Guinea Pig, Dr. E. D. Downing, U. S. A. General Hospital, No. 16, New Haven, Conn., and No. 21, Denver, Colo.

The Effect of Ether and Chloroform upon Experimental Tuberculosis, Dr. Lawrason Brown and S. A. Petroff, Trudeau Sanatorium, Trudeau, New York.

The Organisms of Secondary Infection in Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Dr. W. G. Donald, U. S. A. General Hospital No. 16, New Haven, Conn., and Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

Mouse Pathogenic Micro-Organisms in the Sputum of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Dr. J. J. Enright, U. S. A. General Hospital No. 16, New Haven, Conn.

Hemolytic Streptococcus as a Secondary Invader in Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Dr. J. N. Hayes, U. S. A. General Hospital No 19, Oteen, N. C

Complement Fixation in Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Dr. H. C. Young and Dr. J. P. Givler, U. S. A. General Hospital No. 16, New Haven, Conn.

A Review of Cases of Tuberculosis X-Rayed and Studies at Autopsy, Dr. H. Kennon Dunham and Dr. J. N. Hayes, U. S. A. General Hospital No. 19, Oteen, N. C.

An Interesting Case of Foreign Body in Bronchus Recovered at Postmortem, Dr. J. B. Dinnan. Meriden State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Meriden, Conn.

Clinical Section

Major Ralph C. Matson, M. C., U. S. A., Portland, Ore., Chairman.
Dr. Edward Von Adelung, Oakland, Calif., Secretary.

Monday, June 16th, 9:00 A. M.

Epidemiology of Tuberculosis in the Military Service, Col. George E. Bushnell, Office of the Surgeon General, U. S. A.

Title to be announced, Col. Frank Billings, Office of the Surgeon General, U. S. A.

Title to be announced, Col. Estes Nichols, Commandant, U. S. A. General Hospital No. 16, New Haven, Conn.

Some Lessons in Tuberculosis Learned from the War, Dr. James Alexander Miller, Director Tuberculosis Division, Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Fever in Tuberculosis: Its Diagnostic and Prognostic Significance, Dr. Charles L. Minor, Asheville, N. C.

Employment of Rest and Exercise for Tuberculosis Patients after Return to Work, Dr. Hugh M. Kinghorn, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

A Study of Marginal Rales Based upon a Study of Cases Having the Diaphragm Attached to the Lateral Chest Wall at the Base, Maj. Daniel W. Young and Capt. H. Kennon Dunham, U. S. A. General Hospital No. 19, Oteen, N. C.

(*Continued on page 11*)

(*Continued from page* 10)

Tuesday, June 17th, 9.00 A. M.

X-Ray Diagnosis of Lung Tuberculosis, Capt. Joseph Walsh, Philadelphia, Pa.

Artificial Pneumothorax, Dr. LeRoy S. Peters, Albuquerque, N. M.

Pneumothorax with Unusual Collapse, Capt. H. Kennon Dunham, U. S. A. General Hospital No. 19, Oteen, N. C.

Clinical Follow-up of Influenza Cases, Dr. P. Challis Bartlett, Medical Consultant Tuberculosis Demonstration, Framingham, Mass.

Discovery and Classification of Tuberculosis Cases, Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, Executive Officer Tuberculosis Demonstration, Framingham, Mass.

Diagnosis of Early Tuberculosis of the Large Intestine, Drs. Lawrason Brown, Fred H. Heise and Homer L. Sampson, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Determination of Clinical Activity, Drs. Brown, Heise and Sampson, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Paths of Advancement in Lesions of Pulmonary Tubercuolsis, Drs. Brown, Heise and Sampson, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Sociological Section

Ernest D. Easton, Newark, N. J., Chairman.
Edward Hochhauser, New York, Secretary.

Monday, June 16th, 9:00 A. M.

SYMPOSIUM: What Has More Centralized Control to Offer in Solving the Tuberculosis Problem?

(a) Through U. S. Public Health Service, Dr. B. J. Lloyd, Director Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Health Service, Washington.
(b) By State Commissions or Divisions of Tuberculosis, Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, State Health Commissioner, Boston, Mass.
(c) By Divisions of Tuberculosis in County or City Boards of Health, Dr. Gordon K. Dickinson, President Hudson County Tuberculosis Commission, Jersey City, N. J.

Monday, June 16th, 2:15 P. M.

SYMPOSIUM: The Discharged Tuberculous Soldier.

(a) Present Status of Soldiers and Draft Rejects on Account of Tuberculosis, William H. Baldwin, Treasurer, National Tuberculosis Association.
(b) Occupational Therapy and Pre-vocational Training for Discharged Soldiers, Capt. Samuel M. North, S. G., U. S. A., Chief of the Reconstruction Service, U. S. A., General Hospital, No. 19, Oteen, N. C.
(c) Program of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Dr. H. A. Pattison, Special Advisor on Tuberculosis, Federal Board for Vocational Education, New York.

Tuesday, June 17th, 9 A. M.

SYMPOSIUM: Removal and Relief of Poverty as Factors in the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

(a) Relief in the Home, by State, by Municipalities, by Private Agencies. Walter S. Ufford, Secretary of Associated Charities, Washington, D. C.
(b) Social Insurance, John A. Lapp, Director Ohio Health Insurance Commission, Columbus.
(c) War Risk Insurance, speaker to be announced.

Nursing Section

Miss Bernice W. Billings, Boston, Chairman.

Tuesday, June 17th, 2:30 P. M.

Education of the Public Health Nurse for Tuberculosis Nursing.

(a) That more definite instructions and practical experience in the care of tuberculous patients be given to pupil nurses.
(b) That experience in dispensary work and home supervision of tuberculous patients be given for the graduate nurse who expects to take up this form of nursing work.

Schedule of Tuberculosis Work for the Public Health Nurse.

(a) The making of a tuberculosis survey. These surveys lead to the following up of all tuberculous patients with special attention to the after care of ex-sanatoria patients; follow-up work on men exempt from the draft, etc.; on soldiers discharged from the army; and the examination of all suspects in children exposed to tuberculosis.
(b) Intensive Educational Program.

American Sanatorium Association

Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, Boston, President.
Dr. E. S. McSweeney, New York, Secretary.

Spring Meeting. *Topic for discussion:* Classification and Standardization of Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals.

Cincinnati Conference

(*Continued from page* 3)

work in this country made the question of the use of the Red Cross on 1919 seals particularly important, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield opened the meeting by stating the position taken by Red Cross officials in this matter. It was made clear that while the Red Cross agreed to this for the coming sale, the arrangement would not be permitted to stand as a precedent for next year. In explanation of this policy, Dr. Hatfield read from the minutes of a meeting of the Red Cross Board of Directors, held March 5th, at which meeting Dr. Farrand, as Chairman of the Red Cross Executive Committee, stated that the continuance of the use of the Red Cross on the tuberculosis seal might prove an embarrassment to the Red Cross authorities when their program for coordinating other health activities is put in operation.

In considering the nature of the coming campaign, a plan for the issuance of scrip certificates to purchasers of seals in larger amounts than they normally could use provoked much discussion.

Following discussion of the question of percentage and commissions, a resolution was adopted proposing a flat rate of 10 per cent. with no rebates. Animated re-discussion led to a vote by which the conference reversed its first action and approved a sliding scale of percentages as first suggested.

That all concerned are determined to make the 1919 Seal Sale an outstanding and signally successful one was indicated by the attention given by the delegates to more than twenty different designs for the new seal that had been submitted by artists of national repute. No one design was considered entirely desirable, and a special committee was appointed and instructed to interest still other famous artists in the contest, that a final design of unusual merit and attractiveness may be obtained.

In outlining the national advertising and publicity service considered necessary by the National Association in support of the campaign, which is expected to rival any of the war-campaign drives in scope and intensity, the following list of advertising matter was proposed.

POSTERS: 1,000,000 posters, the design to be by artists of national reputation, with every effort made to produce a poster that will excel in merit and selling power any of those used in previous national drives.

FOLDERS: 6,000,000 four-page folders, in attractive color, in which space will be allowed for state and local imprints.

LEAFLETS: 5,000,000 two-page slips designed for use as envelope enclosures and for wholesale distribution, such slips to be printed in two colors.

WINDOW CARDS: 500,000 window cards. The card as proposed will not follow the old style "wreath card," but will have the desired pulling power.

In addition to special motion pictures and "trailers" designed to take the place of the lantern slides furnished in previous years, there will be 20,000 cuts of the seal in all needed sizes for general advertizing and publicity use.

Crusaders' Health Chores

Reproduced from the official record of health chores.

STATEMENT OF CHORES

1. I washed my hands before each meal today.
2. I washed not only my face but my ears and neck and I cleaned my finger-nails to-day.
3. I tried today to keep fingers, pencils and everything that might be unclean out of my mouth and nose.
4. I drank a glass of water before each meal and before going to bed, and drank no tea, coffee nor other injurious drinks today.
5. I brushed my teeth thoroughly in the morning and in the evening today.
6. I took ten or more slow deep breaths of fresh air today.
7. I played outdoors or with windows open more than thirty minutes today.
8. I was in bed ten* hours or more last night and kept my window open.
9. Itried today to sit up and stand up straight, to eat slowly, and to attend to toilet and each need of my body at its regular time.
10. I tried to-day to keep neat and cheerful constantly and to be helpful to others.
11. I took a full bath on each day of the week that is checked (X).

Total number of chores each day.....

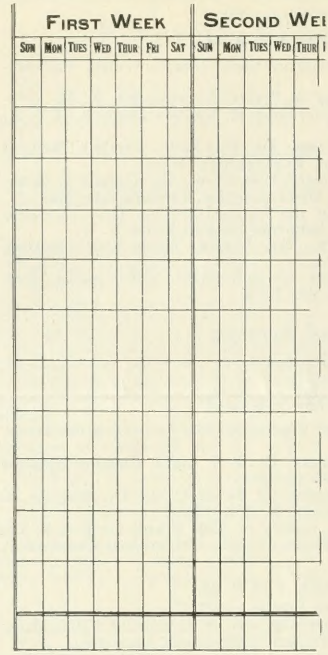
* Boys and girls thirteen years of age may change this to "nine hours." Those under nine years should sleep eleven hours at least.

Chores as Character Builders

No country boy grown to a man of discretion fails to recognize the moral discipline he obtained in being obliged to feed the stock, curry the old nag and fill the kitchen woodbox with regularity. In the same manner the Crusaders' health chores are building up character for both city and country children.

Through regular attendance to definite tasks, the moral fibre of the Crusader is built up and strengthened. Judge F. J. Lohr of the county juvenile court of Indianapolis recently published a letter on the Crusade in which he said that a healthy body "is a necessary basis for a clean, vigorous mind, necessary to the fostering of the highest ideals of life. In the forming of permament good health habits, we are also forming character upon which will rest our nation's future." Rev. James Byrne, administrator of the diocese of St. Paul, says, in advocating the Crusade: "Cleanliness often proves an indispensable condition for godliness. Clean thoughts and words accompany clean habits in a child."

The health chore records afford children a wholesome drill in truthfulness. The child is put on his honor to record over his signature only the chores actually performed. Under ethical law, truthfulness, like the other positive virtues, must be developed by repeatedly facing the alternatives of right and wrong and by choosing the right. If anyone is of the opinion that the chore



record folders should not be given the child for fear that to obtain the M. H. C. rewards he will lie, it should only be necessary to point out that not by avoiding but by tackling temptation is character acquired.

For the child whose character has not been previously warped, the chore record is a beneficial drill. For the deceitful pupil, every chance for reward, and every written examination, is a temptation to cheat. That the chore cards serve in teaching truthfulness is shown by the little girl in an Indiana colored school who told her teacher that the most important chore was the "honesty one."

The facts that the child needs to do only seventy-five per cent. of the chores to pass into a M. H. C. rank and that the teacher may veto the claims of a child when belied by his appearance, keep the chore record system from being too strong a temptation for healthy moral growth.

HOW MINNESOTA ANNOUNCED THE CRUSADE TOURNAMENT
(Three-color Poster, 18x24 inches)

CLEARING THE ROAD TO GOOD HEALTH